MARKED-UP VERSION OF
SPECIFICATION

ABNORMAL PATTERN CANDIDATE DETECTION PROCESSING

METHOD AND SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

<u>Field of the Invention</u>

This invention relates to an abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method and system. This invention particularly relates to an improvement in information outputted by image output means constituting the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system.

<u>Description of the Related Art</u>

In ~~medical fields~~the field of medicine, various kinds of image forming modalities (i.e., image input apparatuses), such as computed tomography (CT) scanners, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) apparatuses, and computed radiography (CR) apparatuses, have become popular as apparatuses for forming images to be used in making a diagnosis. Also, abnormal pattern candidate detection processing systems (computer aided medical image diagnosing systems) have heretofore been proposed, wherein a candidate for an abnormal pattern embedded in an image of an object ~~represented by an image signal~~, which has been acquired with one of the image forming modalities, is detected automatically by the utilization of a computer ~~and~~from an ~~the~~ image signal_representing the object. The abnormal pattern candidate detection processing systems are described in, for example, Patent ~~Literature~~Document 1 ~~and Patent Literature 2~~.

1

The <u>primary objective of the</u> proposed abnormal pattern candidate detection processing systems primarily ~~aim~~ ~~at~~<u>is to</u> detect~~ing~~ an abnormal pattern (i.e., a tumor pattern, a microcalcification pattern, or the like), which suggests the presence of breast cancer, or the like, from a ~~mamma~~ ~~image~~<u>mammogram</u>. ~~As abnormal pattern candidate detecting means~~ ~~for automatically performing processing for detecting an~~ ~~abnormal pattern candidate,~~ ~~t~~<u>T</u>he abnormal pattern candidate detection processing systems are provided with abnormal pattern candidate detecting means ~~_~~ utilizing an iris filter, wherein image density gradients (or luminance gradients) in an image are represented by image density gradient vectors, and an image area, which is associated with a high degree of convergence of the image density gradient vectors, is detected as an abnormal pattern candidate. Alternatively, the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing systems are provided with abnormal pattern candidate detecting means utilizing a morphological filter, wherein a multi-structure element in accordance with the size of an abnormal pattern to be detected is utilized, and an image area, at which the image density changes in a range spatially narrower than the multi-structure element, is detected as an abnormal pattern candidate.

With the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means utilizing the iris filter, a candidate for a tumor pattern (a form of the abnormal pattern), which is a form of breast cancer, or the like, is capable of being detected automatically. With the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means utilizing the

2

morphological filter, a candidate for a microcalcification pattern (a form of the abnormal pattern), which is a different form of breast cancer, or the like, is capable of being detected automatically.

In the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing systems, when an image signal representing an image (i.e., an original image, such as a ~~mamma image~~<u>mammogram</u>) to be subjected to abnormal pattern candidate detection processing~~,~~ is received, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means described above detects an abnormal pattern candidate.<u> Then</u>, ~~and~~ region-of-interest setting means sets a local area limited region, which contains the detected abnormal pattern candidate and a neighboring region, as a region of interest (hereinbelow referred to as the ROI). Also, local area limited image processing means performs specified image processing, such as enhancement processing in accordance with an attribute of the detected abnormal pattern candidate (i.e., whether the detected abnormal pattern candidate is a tumor pattern or a microcalcification pattern), on the ROI image. Further, entire area image processing means performs predetermined image processing on an entire area image representing the original image, such that a visible image may be obtained.<u> The visible image</u> ~~, which~~<u> </u>has good image quality and is capable of serving as an effective tool in, particularly, the efficient and accurate diagnosis of an illness. Furthermore, layout image forming means forms a single layout image from the entire area image, which has been obtained from the predetermined image processing,

and the ROI image, which has been obtained from the specified image processing, ~~and~~ in accordance with a layout having been set previously. An image signal (hereinbelow referred to as the layout image signal) representing the layout image is <u>o</u>~~fed inutput~~ to image display means, such as a cathode ray tube (CRT) display device, or image printing means, such as a laser printer (LP).

Figure 21 is an explanatory view showing an example of outputting from an abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system to a CRT display device. Specifically, in the cases of ~~the~~ mammography, for example, as illustrated in Figure 21, an image P of the right ~~mamma~~<u>breast</u> of a patient and an arrow mark Mr, which indicates an abnormal pattern candidate P1 having been detected, may be superposed <u>on</u> each other and displayed on the right half of a display screen of the CRT display device. Also, an image P' of the left ~~mamma~~<u>breast</u> of the patient, from which no abnormal pattern has been detected, may be displayed on the left half of the display screen. A layout image L, which has been laid out in this manner, is outputted to the CRT display device.

As described above, with the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing systems, the features, primarily shape or form features, and the like, of the abnormal pattern are ~~finally~~ <u>ultimately</u> expressed numerically<u>.</u> ~~, and tT~~<u>T</u>he detection processing level for the abnormal pattern candidate is determined with statistical techniques by use of the features of the abnormal pattern. Also, the abnormal

4

pattern candidate is detected in accordance with the thus determined detection processing level. In this manner, the abnormal pattern candidate is capable of being detected uniformly regardless of the ~~level of~~ diagnostic experience ~~and~~ or the ~~level of the~~ diagnostic skill of an operator.

The pattern, which is detected by the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing systems, is the candidate for the abnormal pattern. ~~, and a person~~ An operator, such as a medical doctor, ~~by himself finally~~ ultimately makes a judgment as to whether the abnormal pattern candidate having been detected by the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing systems is ~~or is not~~ a true abnormal pattern. The ~~person~~ operator, such as the medical doctor, makes the judgment by viewing the image of the abnormal pattern candidate, which image is outputted by image displaying means, such as a CRT display device, or printing means. Therefore, it is desired that various kinds of information useful for making the final judgment be furnished to the ~~person~~ operator, who views the image of the abnormal pattern candidate.

Accordingly, the applicant proposed an abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system, wherein an index value, which concerns a judgment as to whether a pattern is ~~to be or is not~~ to be detected as an abnormal pattern candidate in abnormal pattern candidate detection processing, a value representing an allowance of detection with respect to an image signal, which has been detected as an image signal representing an abnormal pattern candidate, and the like, are displayed

together with the image of the detected abnormal pattern candidate. The proposed abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system is described in Patent ~~Literature~~Document ~~3~~2 shown below.

Patent ~~Literature~~ Document 1:

U.S. Patent No. 5,761,334~~Japanese Unexamined~~

~~Patent Publication~~

~~No. 8(1996) 294479~~

~~Patent Literature 2:~~

~~Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication~~

~~No. 8(1996) 287230~~

Patent ~~Literature~~Document ~~3~~2:

Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication

No. 2001-299740

However, the index value displayed by the proposed abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system is merely an index value regarded as being theoretically effective, and is not an index value reflecting a correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern. Therefore, if the ~~person~~operator~~,~~ who views the image of the abnormal pattern candidate~~,~~ does not know the correlation described above through experience, the ~~person~~operator ~~,~~ who views the image of the abnormal pattern candidate~~,~~ cannot utilize the displayed index value as ~~the~~ information useful for making a diagnosis. Also, in cases where the ~~person,~~operator who views the image of the abnormal pattern candidate~~,~~ knows the correlation described above, it is not always possible for the

person~~operator, who views the image of the abnormal pattern candidate,~~ to intuitively makes a judgment ~~by intuition, from the displayed index value,~~ as to the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, from the displayed index value.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The primary object of the present invention is to provide an abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method, wherein specific useful information is outputted, such that the capability of an image of an abnormal pattern candidate serving as an effective tool in, particularly, efficient and accurate diagnosis of an illness, may be enhanced even further.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system for carrying out the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method.

The present invention provides a first abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method, comprising the steps of:

i)   detecting an abnormal pattern candidate, which is embedded in a medical image, in accordance with a medical image signal representing a medical image, and

ii)   outputting at least information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate,

wherein the method further comprises the step of calculating a degree of certainty about malignancy, ~~which degree~~which represents a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to the abnormal pattern

candidate, the calculation being made in accordance with an index value representing a feature of the abnormal pattern candidate and in accordance with a correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, ~~which correlation~~which has been obtained from clinical results, and

the step of outputting at least the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate is a step of outputting information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate together with the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate.

The present invention also provides a first abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system for carrying out the first abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method. Specifically, the present invention also provides a first abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system, comprising:

i) abnormal pattern candidate detecting means for detecting an abnormal pattern candidate, which is embedded in a medical image, in accordance with a medical image signal representing a medical image, and

ii) image output means for outputting at least information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate,

wherein the system further comprises malignancy certainty degree calculating means for calculating a degree

8

of certainty about malignancy, ~~which degree~~<u>which</u> represents
a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern,
with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate, the calculation
being made in accordance with an index value representing a
feature of the abnormal pattern candidate and in accordance
with a correlation between the index value and possibility of
a pattern being a malignant pattern, ~~which correlation~~<u>which</u>
has been obtained from clinical results, and

   the image output means outputs information
representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with
respect to the abnormal pattern candidate together with the
information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern
candidate.

   The term "index value representing a feature of an
abnormal pattern candidate" as used herein means at least one
of various index values, which represent features of the detected
abnormal pattern candidate. For example, the index value
representing the feature of the abnormal pattern candidate may
be ~~at least one of~~<u>at least one from among</u> index value~~s , which~~<u>s</u>
~~represent~~<u>that represent</u> the features of the abnormal pattern
candidate, such as a shape, a size, a density, and a gray level
pattern of the abnormal pattern candidate. However, the index
value representing the feature of the abnormal pattern candidate
may be any ~~of~~ index values, whose correlations with the
possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern are <u>ultimately</u>
obtained ~~ultimately~~.

   Also, the degree of certainty about malignancy is

calculated in accordance with the "actual correlation" between the index value, which represents the feature of the pattern within a certain image region, and the level of possibility of the pattern within the image region being a malignant pattern. The degree of certainty about malignancy is definitely different from an index value employed in conventional techniques, wherein the index value associated with a certain image region is "regarded" as being a factor reflecting the level of possibility that the image region will be a malignant pattern, and the index value is utilized directly as the "degree of malignancy."

The correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, ~~which correlation~~which has been obtained from clinical results, may be, for example, the relationship between the level of the index value having been obtained from an operation, wherein a calculation of the index value of each pattern is made with respect to each of a plurality of cases of diseases, and wherein it is actually confirmed with pathological examinations~~,~~ and the like~~,~~ whether the state associated with the pattern is a malignant state, a benign state, or a normal state. In addition, the correlation may be ~~and~~ a proportion associated with each level of the index value, which proportion is occupied by each of the malignant state, the benign state, and the normal state. In such cases, for example, the degree of certainty about malignancy may be calculated as the proportion associated with the level of the index value of the image region subjected to the calculation, which proportion is occupied by the malignant

10

state. Specifically, in cases where the index value of the image region is 1, and the proportion associated with the index value of 1~~,~~ which ~~proportion~~ is occupied by the malignant state~~,~~ is 70%, the degree of certainty about malignancy may be ~~taken~~ interpreted as being 70~~(%)~~.

In the first abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method and system in accordance with the present invention, the index value may be an index value utilized for the detection of the abnormal pattern candidate.

In cases where the processing for detecting the abnormal pattern candidate is the processing for detecting a tumor pattern candidate, the index value utilized for the detection of the abnormal pattern candidate may be a degree of convergence of the tumor pattern, an output value of an iris filter, a degree of spread~~ness~~, elongation, roughness of periphery, circularity, entropy, or the like. In cases where the processing for detecting the abnormal pattern candidate is the processing for detecting a microcalcification pattern candidate, the index value utilized for the detection of the abnormal pattern candidate may be ~~the~~a density of microcalcification patterns, or the like. Also, the index value utilized for the detection of the abnormal pattern candidate may be a Mahalanobis distance, which reflects the similarity of an image pattern with respect to a malignant pattern or a benign pattern, or a likelihood ratio of the Mahalanobis distance, which will be described later. Further, in cases where an image region, which is associated with the index value larger than

11

a threshold value, is to be extracted as an abnormal pattern candidate, the index value utilized for the detection of the abnormal pattern candidate may be a degree of allowance, which represents the extent of allowance of the index value with respect to the threshold value. By way of example, the degree of allowance may be represented by K/T, $100 \times (K-T)/K$ (%), or $(K-T)$, where K represents the index value, and T represents the threshold value.

Also, the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate and the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate may be a mark, which is displayed at ~~the~~ a position within the medical image, to indicate ~~position for the indication of~~ the abnormal pattern candidate ~~on the medical image.~~ ~~, such that t~~The kind of the mark may be altered in accordance with the degree of certainty about malignancy. The mark may be, for example, an "arrow mark" for indicating the abnormal pattern candidate, a "closed curve" or a "rectangular frame," which surrounds the abnormal pattern candidate, or a "number" displayed by the side of the abnormal pattern candidate. The color, the thickness of the line, the number of the lines, the ~~figure~~ value of the number, or the like, may be altered in accordance with the degree of certainty about malignancy.

The present invention further provides a second abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method, comprising the steps of:

12

i) detecting an abnormal pattern candidate, which
is embedded in a medical image, in accordance with a medical
image signal representing a medical image, and

ii) outputting at least information for specifying
the detected abnormal pattern candidate,

wherein the method further comprises the steps of:

a) selecting an arbitrary region in the medical
image, and

b) calculating a degree of certainty about
malignancy, ~~which degree~~which represents a level of possibility
of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to a pattern
embedded in the selected region, the calculation being made
in accordance with an index value representing a feature of
the pattern embedded in the selected region and in accordance
with a correlation between the index value and possibility of
a pattern being a malignant pattern, ~~which correlation~~which
has been obtained from clinical results, and

the step of outputting at least the information for
specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate is a step
of further outputting information representing the degree of
certainty about malignancy with respect to the pattern embedded
in the selected region.

The present invention still further provides a second
abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system for
carrying out the second abnormal pattern candidate detection
processing method. Specifically, the present invention ~~still~~
~~further~~provides a second abnormal pattern candidate detection

processing system, comprising:

       i)   abnormal pattern candidate detecting means for detecting an abnormal pattern candidate, which is embedded in a medical image, in accordance with a medical image signal representing a medical image, and

       ii)   image output means for outputting at least information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate,

       wherein the system further comprises:

       a)   region selecting means for selecting an arbitrary region in the medical image, and

       b)   malignancy certainty degree calculating means for calculating a degree of certainty about malignancy, ~~which degree~~which represents a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to a pattern embedded in the selected region, the calculation being made in accordance with an index value representing a feature of the pattern embedded in the selected region and in accordance with a correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, ~~which correlation~~which has been obtained from clinical results, and

       the image output means further outputs information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the pattern embedded in the selected region.

       In the first abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method and system in accordance with the present invention and the second abnormal pattern candidate detection

14

processing method and system in accordance with the present invention, the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy may be a numerical value. For example, as the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy, the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern may be represented by numerical values ranging from 0—(%) to 100—(%).

Alternatively, the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy may be a warning message, which is altered in accordance with the degree of certainty about malignancy. For example, in cases where the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the detected abnormal pattern candidate or the pattern embedded in the selected region is comparatively high, a warning message representing "HIGH MALIGNANCY" may be displayed in the vicinity of the pattern. Alternatively, in such cases, a warning message representing "THERE IS A HIGHLY MALIGNANT PATTERN" may be displayed at a position spaced from the pattern. In cases where the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the detected abnormal pattern candidate or the pattern embedded in the selected region is comparatively low, a message representing "LOW MALIGNANCY" may be displayed in the vicinity of the pattern. Alternatively, in such cases, a message representing "THERE IS NOT A HIGHLY MALIGNANT PATTERN" may be displayed at a position spaced from the pattern.

The present invention also provides a third abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method, comprising the

steps of:

    i) detecting an abnormal pattern candidate, which is embedded in a medical image, in accordance with a medical image signal representing a medical image, and

    ii) outputting at least information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate,

    wherein the method further comprises the steps of:

    a) calculating a degree of certainty about malignancy, ~~which degree~~which represents a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to a predetermined region in the medical image, ~~which predetermined region~~which has been set for each of pixels in the medical image, as the degree of certainty about malignancy corresponding to each of the pixels in the medical image, the calculation being made in accordance with an index value representing a feature of a pattern embedded in the predetermined region and in accordance with a correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, ~~which correlation~~which has been obtained from clinical results, and

    b) forming a distribution image signal representing a distribution image, which represents a distribution of the degrees of certainty about malignancy in the medical image, in accordance with the thus calculated degrees of certainty about malignancy, each of ~~which degrees~~which corresponds to one of the pixels, and

    the step of outputting at least the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate is a step

16

of further outputting the distribution image in accordance with the thus formed distribution image signal.

The present invention further provides a third abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system for carrying out the third abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method. Specifically, the present invention ~~further~~ provides a third abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system, comprising:

i) abnormal pattern candidate detecting means for detecting an abnormal pattern candidate, which is embedded in a medical image, in accordance with a medical image signal representing a medical image, and

ii) image output means for outputting at least information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate,

wherein the system further comprises:

a) malignancy certainty degree calculating means for calculating a degree of certainty about malignancy, ~~which degree~~which represents a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to a predetermined region in the medical image, ~~which predetermined region~~which has been set for each of pixels in the medical image, as the degree of certainty about malignancy corresponding to each of the pixels in the medical image, the calculation being made in accordance with an index value representing a feature of a pattern embedded in the predetermined region and in accordance with a correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a

17

malignant pattern, ~~which correlation~~which has been obtained
from clinical results, and

        b) distribution image signal forming means for
forming a distribution image signal representing a distribution
image, which represents a distribution of the degrees of
certainty about malignancy in the medical image, in accordance
with the thus calculated degrees of certainty about malignancy,
each of ~~which degree~~whichs corresponds to one of the pixels,
and

        the image output means further outputs the
distribution image in accordance with the distribution image
signal, which has been formed by the distribution image signal
forming means.

        In the third abnormal pattern candidate detection
processing method and system in accordance with the present
invention, the "predetermined region" in the medical image,
which ~~predetermined region~~has been set for each of the pixels
in the medical image, may be, for example, a circular region
having its center at one pixel of interest and having a radius
of R. Also, in such cases, as for the index value representing
the feature of the pattern embedded in the predetermined region
in the medical image, which ~~predetermined region~~has been set
for each of the pixels in the medical image, an output value
of an iris filter obtained with respect to the circular region
acting as the predetermined region may be taken as the "index
value" corresponding to the pixel of interest.

        In the first abnormal pattern candidate detection

18

processing method and system in accordance with the present invention, the second abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method and system in accordance with the present invention, and the third abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method and system in accordance with the present invention, the medical image may be a mammogram.

Also, as the image output means, image displaying means, such as a CRT display device or a liquid crystal monitor, or printing means, such as a laser printer, may be employed.

Further, the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate may be an image representing the abnormal pattern candidate. Alternatively, the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate may be numerical information, which represents the position, the shape, the size, or the like, of the abnormal pattern candidate. In cases where the image representing the abnormal pattern candidate is employed as the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate, the image representing the abnormal pattern candidate may be an image area of the abnormal pattern candidate itself (or an image area of the abnormal pattern candidate itself having been subjected to image processing, such as image size enlargement or reduction processing, processing in the frequency domain, or sharpness enhancement processing). Alternatively, in such cases, the image representing the abnormal pattern candidate may be a marker, such as an arrow mark, which indicates the abnormal pattern candidate in the entire area image, a rectangular or circular

region-of-interest (ROI) frame, which surrounds the abnormal pattern candidate in the entire area image, or a contour frame, which extends along the contour of the abnormal pattern candidate in the entire area image.

Iris filtering processing, morphological filtering processing, and processing for calculating a likelihood ratio of a Mahalanobis distance will be described hereinbelow.

(Iris filtering processing)

The iris filtering processing is suitable for the detection of a tumor pattern candidate embedded in a radiation image.

It has been known that, for example, in a radiation image recorded on X-ray film (i.e., an image represented by an image signal of a high signal level for a high image density), the image density values of a tumor pattern are ordinarily slightly smaller than the image density values of the surrounding image areas. The image density values of the tumor pattern are distributed such that the image density value becomes smaller from the periphery of an approximately circular tumor pattern toward the center point of the tumor pattern. Thus the distribution of the image density values of the tumor pattern has gradients of the image density values. Therefore, in the tumor pattern, the gradients of the image density values can be found in local areas, and the gradient lines (i.e., gradient vectors) converge in the directions heading toward the center point of the tumor pattern.

The iris filter calculates the gradients of image

signal values, which are represented by the image density values, as gradient vectors and ~~feeds out~~outputs ~~the~~ information representing the degree of convergence of the gradient vectors. With the iris filtering processing, a tumor pattern is detected in accordance with the degree of convergence of the gradient vectors.

Specifically, by way of example, as illustrated in Figure 2A, a tumor pattern P_J may be embedded in a mammogram P. As illustrated in Figure 2B, the gradient vector at an arbitrary pixel in the tumor pattern P_J is directed to the vicinity of the center point of the tumor pattern P_J. On the other hand, as illustrated in Figure 2C, in an elongated pattern P_K, such as a blood vessel pattern or a ~~mamma~~mammary gland pattern, gradient vectors do not converge toward a specific point. Therefore, the distributions of the orientations of the gradient vectors in local areas may be evaluated, and a region, in which the gradient vectors converge toward a specific point, may be detected. The thus detected region may be taken as a tumor pattern candidate, which is considered as being a tumor pattern. As illustrated in Figure 2D, in a pattern P_L, in which elongated patterns, such as ~~mamma~~mammary gland patterns, intersect each other, gradient vectors are liable to converge toward a specific point. Therefore, the pattern P_L may be detected falsely as an abnormal pattern candidate (a false positive (FP)).

The iris filtering processing is based on the fundamental concept described above. The ~~Steps~~steps of ~~algorithms of~~ the iris filtering processing algorithm will be

21

described hereinbelow.

(Step 1) Calculation of gradient vectors

For each pixel j among all of the pixels constituting a given image, the orientation θ of the gradient vector of the image signal representing the image is calculated with Formula (1) shown below.

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{(f_3 + f_4 + f_5 + f_6 + f_7) - (f_{11} + f_{12} + f_{13} + f_{14} + f_{15})}{(f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_{15} + f_{16}) - (f_7 + f_8 + f_9 + f_{10} + f_{11})} \qquad (1)$$

As illustrated in Figure 3, f_1 through f_{16} in Formula (1) represent the pixel values (i.e., the image signal values) corresponding to the pixels located at the peripheral areas of a mask, which has a size of, for example, five pixels (located along the column direction of the pixel array) × five pixels (located along the row direction of the pixel array) and which has its center at the pixel j.

(Step 2) Calculation of the degree of convergence of gradient vectors

Thereafter, for each pixel among all of the pixels constituting the given image, ~~the pixel~~ is taken as a pixel of interest, and the degree of convergence C of the gradient vectors with respect to the pixel of interest is calculated with Formula (2) shown below.

$$C = (1/N) \sum_{j=1}^{N} \cos\theta_j \qquad (2)$$

As illustrated in Figure 4, in Formula (2), N represents the number of ~~the~~ pixels located in the region inside of a circle, which has its center at the pixel of interest and

22

has a radius R, and θ_j represents the angle made~~made~~ between the straight line, which connects the pixel of interest and each pixel j located in the circle, and the gradient vector at the pixel j, which ~~gradient vector~~ has been calculated with Formula (1). Therefore, in cases where the orientations of the gradient vectors of the respective pixels j converge toward the pixel of interest, the degree of convergence C represented by Formula (2) takes a large value.

The gradient vector of each pixel j, which is located in the vicinity of a tumor pattern, is directed approximately to the center portion of the tumor pattern regardless of the level of ~~the~~ contrast of the tumor pattern. Therefore, it can be regarded that the pixel of interest associated with the degree of convergence C, which takes a large value, is the pixel located at the center portion of the tumor pattern. On the other hand, in a linear pattern, such as a blood vessel pattern, the orientations of the gradient vectors are biased to a certain orientation, and therefore the value of the degree of convergence C is small. Accordingly, a tumor pattern can be detected by taking each of all pixels, which constitute the image, as the pixel of interest, calculating the value of the degree of convergence C with respect to the pixel of interest, and rating whether the value of the degree of convergence C is ~~or is not~~ larger than a predetermined threshold value. Specifically, the processing with the iris filter has the features over an ordinary difference filter ~~in~~ that the processing with the iris filter is not apt to be adversely affected by blood vessel

patterns, ~~mammary~~mammary gland patterns, or the like, and can efficiently detect tumor patterns.

In actual processing, such that the detection performance is unaffected by the sizes and shapes of tumor patterns may be achieved, it is contrived to adaptively change the size and the shape of the filter. Figure 5 shows an example of the filter. The filter is different from the filter shown in Figure 4. With the filter of Figure 5, the degree of convergence is rated only with the pixels, which are located along radial lines extending radially from a pixel of interest in M ~~kinds of~~ directions adjacent at $2\pi/M$ degree intervals. (In Figure 5, by way of example, 32 directions at 11.25 degree intervals are shown.)

In cases where the pixel of interest has the coordinates (k, l), the coordinates ([x], [y]) of the pixel, which is located along an $\underline{i}$~~i~~th radial line and is the n~~l~~th pixel as counted from the pixel of interest, are given by Formulas (3) and (4) shown below.

$$x = k + n \cos \{2\pi(i-1)/M\} \qquad (3)$$

$$y = l + n \sin \{2\pi(i-1)/M\} \qquad (4)$$

wherein [x] represents the maximum integer, which does not exceed x, and [y] represents the maximum integer, which does not exceed y.

Also, for each of the radial lines, the output value obtained for the pixels ranging from a certain pixel to a pixel, which is located along the radial line and at which the maximum degree of convergence is obtained, is taken as the degree of

24

convergence Ci_{max} with respect to the direction of the radial line. The mean value of the degrees of convergence Ci_{max}, which have been obtained for all of the radial lines, is then calculated. The mean value of the degrees of convergence Ci_{max} having thus been calculated is taken as the degree of convergence C of the gradient vector group with respect to the pixel of interest.

Specifically, the degree of convergence $Ci(n)$, which is obtained for the pixels ranging from the pixel of interest to the nth pixel located along the ith radial line, is calculated with Formula (5) shown below.

$$Ci(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{(\cos\theta_{ii}) / n\}, \qquad R\min \leq n \leq R\max \qquad (5)$$

wherein Rmin and Rmax respectively represent the minimum value and the maximum value having been set for the radius of the tumor pattern, which is to be detected.

Specifically, with Formula (5), the degree of convergence $Ci(n)$ is calculated with respect to all of the pixels, which are located along each of the radial lines and fall within the range from a starting point to an end point. ~tThe starting point being is set at the pixel of interest. ~tThe end point being is set at one of the pixels that are located between a position at the length of distance corresponding to the minimum value Rmin having been set for the radius of the tumor pattern, which is to be detected, and a position at the length of distance corresponding to the maximum value Rmax.

Thereafter, the degree of convergence C of the gradient vector group is calculated with Formulas (6) and (7)

shown below.

$$Ci_{max} = \max_{R_{min} \leq n \leq R_{max}} Ci(n) \qquad (6)$$

$$C = (1/32)\sum_{i=1}^{32} Ci_{max} \qquad (7)$$

The value of Ci_{max} of Formula (6) represents the maximum value of the degree of convergence $Ci(n)$ obtained for each of the radial lines with Formula (5). Therefore, the region from the pixel of interest to the pixel associated with the degree of convergence $Ci(n)$, which takes the maximum value, may be considered as being the region of the tumor pattern candidate along the direction of the radial line.

The calculation with Formula (6) is made for all of the radial lines, and the contours (marginal points) of the regions of the tumor pattern candidate on all of the radial lines are thereby detected. The marginal points of the regions of the tumor pattern candidate on the adjacent radial lines are then connected by a straight line or a non-linear curve. In this manner, it is possible to specify the shape of the outer periphery of the region, which may be regarded as the tumor pattern candidate.

Thereafter, with Formula (7), the mean value of the maximum values Ci_{max} of the degrees of convergence within the aforesaid regions, which ~~maximum values Ci_{max}~~ have been ~~given~~ <u>obtained</u> by Formula (6) for all directions of the radial lines, is calculated. In Formula (7), by way of example, the radial lines are set along 32 directions. The calculated mean value serves as an output value I of the iris filtering processing.

26

The output value I is compared with a predetermined constant threshold value T1, which is appropriate for making a judgment as to whether the detected pattern is or is not a tumor pattern candidate. In cases where I≥T1 (or I>T1), it is judged that the region having its center at the pixel of interest is an abnormal pattern candidate (a tumor pattern candidate). In cases where I<T1 (or I≤T1), it is judged that the region having its center at the pixel of interest is not a tumor pattern candidate.

The calculation of the degree of convergence Ci(n) may be carried out by using Formula (5') shown below in lieu of Formula (5).

$$Ci(n) = \frac{1}{n - R\min + 1} \sum_{l=R\min}^{n} \cos\theta_{il} , \qquad R\min \leq n \leq R\max \qquad (5')$$

Specifically, with Formula (5'), the degree of convergence Ci(n) is calculated with respect to all of the pixels, which are located along each of the radial lines and fall within the range from a starting point to an end point. ~tThe starting point being is set at a pixel that is located at the length of distance corresponding to the minimum value Rmin having been set for the radius of the tumor pattern to be detected, which length of distance is taken from the pixel of interest. ~tThe end point being is set at one of the pixels that are located between the position at the length of distance corresponding to the minimum value Rmin and the position at the length of distance corresponding to the maximum value Rmax, which length of distance is taken from the pixel of interest.

27

The morphological operation processing is ~~the~~ a technique for detecting a candidate for a microcalcification pattern, which is one of the characteristic forms of ~~mammary~~mammary cancers as in the cases of the tumor patterns. The morphological operation processing is performed by using a multi-scale λ and a structure element (i.e., a mask) B. The morphological operation processing has the features ~~in~~that, for example, (1) it is efficient for extracting a calcification pattern itself, (2) it is not affected by complicated background information, and (3) the extracted calcification pattern does not become distorted. Specifically, the morphological operation processing is advantageous over ordinary differentiation processing in that it can more accurately detect ~~the~~ geometrical information concerning the size, the shape, and the density distribution of the calcification pattern. The morphological operation processing is performed in the manner described below.

(Fundamental morphological operation)

In general, the morphological operation processing is expanded as the theory of sets in an N-dimensional space. As an aid in facilitating ~~the~~ intuitive understanding, the morphological operation processing will be described hereinbelow with reference to a two-dimensional gray level image.

The gray level image is considered as a space, in which a point having coordinates (x, y) has a height corresponding to an image density value f(x, y). In this case, it is assumed

that the image signal representing the image density value f(x, y) is a high luminance-high signal level type of image signal, in which a~low image density (i.e., a high luminance when the image is displayed on a CRT display device) is represented by a~high image signal levels.

Firstly, as an aid in facilitating the explanation, a one-dimensional function f(x) corresponding to the cross-section of the two-dimensional gray level image is considered. It is assumed that a structure element g used in the morphological operation processing is a symmetric function of Formula (8), which is symmetric with respect to the origin.

$$g^s(x) = g(-x) \qquad (8)$$

It is also assumed that the value is 0 in a domain of definition G, which is represented by Formula (9).

$$G = \{-m, \ -m+1, \ \ldots, \ -1, \ 0, \ 1, \ \ldots, \ m-1, \ m\} \quad (9)$$

In such cases, the fundamental forms of the morphological operation are very simple operations performed with Formulas (10), (11), (12), and (13) shown below.

Dilation:

$$[f \oplus G^s](i) = \max\{f(i-m), \ \ldots, \ f(i), \ \ldots, \ f(i+m)\} \quad (10)$$

Erosion:

$$[f \ G^s](i) = \min\{f(i-m), \ \ldots, \ f(i), \ \ldots, \ f(i+m)\} \quad (11)$$

Opening: $f_g = (f \ g^s) \oplus g$ \qquad (12)

Closing: $f^g = (f \oplus g^s) \ g$ \qquad (13)

Specifically, as illustrated in Figure 6A, the dilation processing is the processing for retrieving the maximum

29

value in a width of ±m (the value determined in accordance with a structure element B) having its center at a pixel of interest. As illustrated in Figure 6B, the erosion processing is the processing for retrieving the minimum value in the width of ±m having its center at the pixel of interest. The opening processing is equivalent to ~~the~~ searching ~~of~~ for the maximum value after ~~the~~ searching ~~of~~ for the minimum value. Also, the closing processing is equivalent to ~~the~~ searching ~~of~~ for the minimum value after ~~the~~ searching ~~of~~ for the maximum value. More specifically, as illustrated in Figure 6C, the opening processing is equivalent to ~~the a~~ ~~processing~~ process for smoothing the image density curve f(x) from the low luminance side, and removing a convex image density fluctuating area (i.e., the area at which the luminance is higher than that of the surrounding areas), which fluctuates in a range spatially narrower than the mask size of 2m. Also, as illustrated in Figure 6D, the closing processing is equivalent to ~~the~~ a ~~processing~~ process for smoothing the image density curve f(x) from the high luminance side, and removing a concave image density fluctuating area (i.e., the area at which the luminance is lower than that of the surrounding areas), which fluctuates in ~~the~~ a range spatially narrower than the mask size of 2m.

In cases where the image signal representing the image density value f(x) is a high image density-high signal level type of image signal, in which a high image density is represented by a high image signal level, the relationship between the image density value f(x) and the image signal value becomes reverse

to the relationship between the image density value f(x) and
the image signal value in the high luminance-high image signal
level type of image signal. Therefore, the dilation processing,
which is performed on the high image density-high signal level
type of image signal, ~~coincides~~ corresponds ~~with~~ to the erosion
processing, which is performed on the high luminance-high signal
level type of image signal as shown in Figure 6B. The erosion
processing, which is performed on the high image density-high
signal level type of image signal, ~~coincides~~ corresponds ~~with~~
to the dilation processing, which is performed on the high
luminance-high signal level type of image signal as shown in
Figure 6A. The opening processing, which is performed on the
high image density-high signal level type of image signal,
~~coincides~~ corresponds ~~with~~ to the closing processing, which
is performed on the high luminance-high signal level type of
image signal as shown in Figure 6D. Also, the closing processing,
which is performed on the high image density-high signal level
type of image signal, ~~coincides with~~ corresponds to the opening
processing, which is performed on the high luminance-high signal
level type of image signal as shown in Figure 6C.

The morphological operation processing ~~is~~ will be
~~herein~~ described with respect to the high luminance-high signal
level type of image signal (i.e, the image signal representing
the luminance value).

(Application to detection of calcification patterns)

In order for a calcification pattern to be detected,
~~it is considered to employ~~ a difference method, in which a

31

smoothed image signal is subtracted from the original image signal, may be considered. However, with a simple smoothing method, it is difficult to discriminate the calcification pattern from an elongated non-calcification pattern (for example, a pattern of the ~~mammary~~ mammary gland, a blood vessel, ~~mammary~~ mammary gland supporting tissues, or the like). Therefore, Kobatake, et al. have proposed morphological operation processing, which is represented by Formula (14) shown below and is based upon the opening operation using a multi-structure element. [Reference should be made to "Extraction of Microcalcifications Using Morphological Filter with Multiple Structuring Elements," Transactions of The Institute of Electronics, Information, and Communication Engineers of Japan, D-II, Vol. J75-D-II, No. 7, pp. 1170-1176, July 1992; and "Fundamentals of Morphology and Its Application to Mammogram Processing," Medical Imaging Technology, Vol. 12, No. 1, January 1994.]

$$P = f - \max_{i \in (1, ..., M)} \{(f \quad Bi) \oplus Bi\}$$
$$= f - \max_{i \in (1, ..., M)} \{f_{Bi}\} \tag{14}$$

In Formula (14), Bi (wherein i=1, 2, ..., M) represents, for example, four linear structure elements B (in this case, M=4) shown in Figure 7. (The four structure elements, as a whole, will hereinbelow be referred to as the multi-structure element.) In cases where the structure element B is set to be larger than the calcification pattern to be detected, a calcification pattern, which is a convex signal change area finer than the structure element B (i.e., which is an image

32

area fluctuating in a spatially narrow range), is removed in the opening processing. On the other hand, an elongated non-calcification pattern is longer than the structure element B. Therefore, in cases where the inclination of the non-calcification pattern (i.e, the direction along which the non-calcification pattern extends) coincides with one of the directions of the four structure elements Bi, the non-calcification pattern remains unremoved after the opening processing, i.e. the operation of the second term of Formula (14), has been performed. Therefore, in cases where the smoothed image signal obtained from the opening processing (i.e. the signal representing the image, from which the calcification pattern has been removed) is subtracted from the original image signal f, an image is capable of being obtained which contains only the microcalcification pattern candidate. This is the concept behind Formula (14).

As described above, in cases where the image signal is of the high image density-high signal level type, the image density value of the calcification pattern is smaller than the image density values of the surrounding image areas, and the calcification pattern constitutes a concave signal change area with respect to the surrounding areas. Therefore, the closing processing is applied in lieu of the opening processing, and Formula (15) shown below is applied in lieu of Formula (14).

$$P = f - \min_{i \in (1, \ldots, M)} \{(f \oplus Bi) \quad Bi\}$$
$$= f - \min_{i \in (1, \ldots, M)} \{f_{Bi}\} \tag{15}$$

However, it often occurs that a non-calcification

pattern having the same size as the size of the calcification
pattern remains in the obtained image. In such cases, the signal,
which represents the non-calcification pattern and is contained
in P of Formula (14), is removed by utilizing the differentiation
information based upon the morphological operation performed
with Formula (16) shown below.

$$M_{grad} = (1/2) \times \{ f \oplus \lambda B - f \quad \lambda B \} \qquad (16)$$

A large value of M_{grad} indicates a high possibility
of being a calcification pattern. Therefore, a calcification
pattern candidate Cs is capable of being ~~detected with~~<u>detected</u>
<u>by</u> Formula (17) shown below.

If $P(i, j) \geq T1$ and $M_{grad}(i, j) \geq T2$

then $Cs(i, j) = P$ else $Cs(i, j) = 0$ \qquad (17)

In Formula (17), T1 and T2 represent the predetermined
threshold values, which are capable of being determined
experimentally.

However, a non-calcification pattern, which has a
size different from the size of the calcification pattern, can
be removed by only the comparison of P of Formula (14) and the
predetermined threshold value T1. Therefore, in cases where
there is no risk that a non-calcification pattern having the
same size as the size of the calcification pattern remains,
it is sufficient for the condition of the first term of Formula
(17), i.e. the condition of $P(i, j) \geq T1$, to be satisfied.

Finally, the cluster Cc of the calcification pattern
is detected by the combination of the opening operation and
the closing operation of the multi-scale in accordance with

34

Formula (18) shown below.

$$Cc=Cs\oplus\lambda_1 B \quad \lambda_3 B\oplus\lambda_2 B \qquad (18)$$

In Formula (18), λ_1 and λ_2 are respectively determined by the maximum distance of the calcification pattern to be combined and the maximum radius of the isolated pattern to be removed, and $\lambda_3=\lambda_1+\lambda_2$.

As for the high luminance-high signal level type of image signal, the morphological operation processing is conducted in the manner described above. In cases where the image signal is of the high image density-high signal level type (in which a pixel of a high image density has a large digital signal value), the relationship between the opening operation and the closing operation is reversed.

(Processing for calculating the likelihood ratio of the Mahalanobis distance)

The Mahalanobis distance is one of distance scales, which are utilized for image pattern recognition. Similarity of an image pattern is capable of being found from the value of the Mahalanobis distance. With the processing utilizing the Mahalanobis distance, a plurality of ~~feature measure~~feature measurements representing the features of an image pattern are expressed by vectors, and the Mahalanobis distance is defined such that the differences in vectors between a reference image and an image subjected to the recognition may be reflected. Examples of the ~~feature measure~~feature measurements utilized for the calculation of the Mahalanobis distance include those described below.

35

A first ~~feature measure~~feature measurement is
circularity Sp of a region (hereinbelow referred to the
calculation object region), which is subjected to the
calculation of the Mahalanobis distance. The circularity Sp
represents the feature of the contour shape of the calculation
object region. As illustrated in Figure 8, an area A of the
calculation object region and a center of gravity AO on the
calculation object region are calculated, and a virtual circle
is set. The virtual circle has an area approximately equal
to the area A of the calculation object region, has its center
at the position at which the center of gravity AO is located,
and has a radius R. Further, an occupation ratio of the
calculation object region, which is contained within the virtual
circle, with respect to the area A is calculated as the
circularity Sp. Specifically, the circularity Sp is calculated
with Formula (19) shown below.

$$Sp=A'/\pi R^2 \qquad\qquad (19)$$

wherein A' represents the area of the overlapping region, at
which the virtual circle and the calculation object region
overlaps one upon the other.

Also, as the feature ~~measure~~measurements of the
interior of the calculation object region, the three feature
measurements described below are calculated. Specifically,
a histogram of image density values S of the calculation object
region is formed. The frequency of occurrence of each of the
image density values S is represented by P(S). In accordance
with the distribution of the frequencies of occurrence P(S)

with respect to the image density values S, a second feature measurement, which represents the variance, var, is calculated with Formula (20). Also, a third feature measurement, which represents the contrast, con, is calculated with Formula (21). Further, a fourth feature measurement, which represents the angular moment, asm, is calculated with Formula (22).

$$\mathrm{var} = \sum^{N} \{(S - \overline{S})^2 \cdot P(S)\} \tag{20}$$

$$con = \sum^{N} \{S^2 \cdot P(S)\} \tag{21}$$

$$asm = \sum^{N} \{P(S)\}^2 \tag{22}$$

wherein $\overline{S}$ represents the mean value of the image density values S within the region, and N represents the number of pixels falling within the region.

Further, as the feature measurements of the periphery of the calculation object region, five ~~feature measure~~feature measurements described below are calculated in accordance with an iris filter edge image (IFED image). How the five ~~feature measure~~feature measurements are calculated will be described hereinbelow.

With respect to the candidate region, i.e. the tumor pattern P_J representing a breast cancer in the radiation image or a false abnormal pattern P_M, which has been ~~detected with~~detected by the iris filtering processing, an image area containing the detected region and the neighboring region is detected as, for example, a square region. Also, as for the thus detected square region, a peripheral edge image (the IFED

37

image) is formed by the utilization of the iris filtering processing.

Specifically, with the iris filtering processing, the position of the point, which gives the maximum value of the degree of convergence $Ci(n)$ on the ith radial line extending radially from the pixel of interest, the maximum value being calculated with Formula (6), is detected. In this processing, no limitation is imposed upon the value of n giving the maximum value of the degree of convergence $Ci(n)$.

As a result, in cases where the pixel of interest is located within the candidate region P_J or P_M, the value of n giving the maximum value of Formula (6) indicates the pixel, at which the ith radial line intersects with the periphery B of the candidate region P_J or P_M. For example, as illustrated in Figure 9, as for a pixel of interest 1, the value of n indicates pixels B_1, B_2, B_3, and B_4. As for a pixel of interest 2 shown in Figure 9, the value of n indicates pixels B_2, B_5, B_6, and B_7.

In cases where the pixel of interest is located in the region outward from the candidate region P_J or P_M, when the value of n indicates the pixel of interest itself, the value of Formula (6) takes the maximum value. Specifically, as for a pixel of interest 3 shown in Figure 9, which is located in the region outward from the candidate region P_J or P_M, the value of Formula (6) takes the maximum value when the value of n indicates the pixel of interest itself.

All of the pixels falling within the square region,

38

which contains the candidate region, are successively taken as the pixel of interest, and the number of ~~the~~ pixels, which are associated with the maximum value of Formula (6), is counted. As a result, an image shown in Figure 10 is obtained.

Specifically, as for all of the pixels, which are located in the region ~~outward from~~ outside the candidate region P_J or P_M, a count value of "1" is obtained. As for all of the pixels, which are located within the candidate region P_J or P_M, a count value of "0" is obtained. Also, as for all of the pixels, which are located on the periphery B of the candidate region P_J or P_M, count values larger than 1 are obtained. The image representing the count values is defined as the IFED image. In this manner, the IFED image is formed.

Thereafter, the processing described below is performed on the IFED image, and a co-occurrence matrix is formed.

Specifically, as illustrated in Figure 11, the position, at which the center of gravity AO on the candidate region P_J or P_M is located, is found. A radial line is extended from the position, at which the center of gravity AO is located. An arbitrary point lying on the radial line is represented by i, and a point, which is spaced a distance equal to the sum of the lengths of two pixels from the point i along a line normal to the radial line, is represented by j.

The count value at the point i on the IFED image and the count value at the point j on the IFED image are counted up on a matrix shown in Figure 12. Specifically, in cases where the point i is located in the region outward from the candidate

39

region P_J or P_M, the count value at the point i on the IFED image is "1." At this time, in cases where the point j is also located in the region outward from the candidate region P_J or P_M, the count value at the point j on the IFED image is "1." In such cases, on the matrix shown in Figure 12, "1" is counted in the cell, which is located at the intersection of an i-row "1" and a j-column "1."

In cases where the point i is located within the candidate region P_J or P_M, and the point j is also located within the candidate region P_J or P_M, the count values at the points i and j on the IFED image are "0." In such cases, on the matrix shown in Figure 12, "1" is counted in the cell, which is located at the intersection of an i-row "0" and a j-column "0."

Also, in cases where the point i is located at the periphery B of the candidate region P_J or P_M, and the point j is also located at the periphery B of the candidate region P_J or P_M, the count value at the point i on the IFED image is, for example, "5," and the count value at the point j on the IFED image is, for example, "3." In such cases, on the matrix shown in Figure 12, "1" is counted in the cell, which is located at the intersection of an i-row "5" and a j-column "3." The count value, which is counted up on the matrix, is cumulated. Specifically, when the point i on the IFED image, at which the count value is "5," and the corresponding point j on the IFED image, at which the count value is "3," are found again, "1" is added to the previously counted value "1" in the cell, which is located at the intersection of the i-row "5" and the j-column

40

"3," and therefore "2" is stored in the cell.

The point i is an arbitrary point on the IFED image. The radial lines are set such that all of the pixels of the IFED image may be taken as the point i, and the point i is searched <u>for</u> along the respective radial lines. In this manner, the matrix is completed. The matrix of the IFED image is referred to as the co-occurrence matrix $P_g(x, y)$.

~~A tumor pattern has the characteristics of t~~<u>T</u>he shape of ~~the~~ <u>a</u> tumor pattern <u>has characteristics</u> such that the periphery of the tumor pattern has an approximately circular shape. Also, the points i and j are very close to each other. Therefore, in cases where the candidate region is the tumor pattern, there is a high level of probability that, when the point i is located at the periphery of the tumor pattern (i.e., when the count value at the point i on the IFED image is larger than 1), the point j will also be located at the periphery of the tumor pattern (i.e., the count value at the point j on the IFED image will be larger than 1).

On the other hand, in cases where the candidate region is <u>a</u>~~the~~ false abnormal pattern, as in the pattern at which two blood vessel patterns intersect each other, it is very rare that the false abnormal pattern will have a circular periphery. Therefore, even if the points i and j are close to each other, when the point i is located at the periphery of the false abnormal pattern, the point j will not necessarily be located at the periphery of the false abnormal pattern. In such cases, the probability that the point j will also be located at the periphery

of the false abnormal pattern is markedly low.

Therefore, in accordance with whether the candidate region is the tumor pattern or the false abnormal pattern, significant differences are found in the characteristic values of the co-occurrence matrix $P_g(x, y)$. The characteristic values of the co-occurrence matrix are herein referred to as ~~the~~ edge information. The edge information is utilized as the ~~feature measure~~feature measurements. Specifically, as shown below, a fifth ~~feature measure~~feature measurement, which represents the variance, var, with respect to the co-occurrence matrix is calculated with Formula (23). Also, a sixth ~~feature measure~~feature measurement, which represents the difference entropy, dfe, with respect to the co-occurrence matrix is calculated with Formula (24). Further, a seventh ~~feature measure~~feature measurement, which represents the correlation, cor, with respect to the co-occurrence matrix is calculated with Formula (25). Furthermore, an eighth ~~feature measure~~feature measurement, which represents the inverse difference moment, idm, with respect to the co-occurrence matrix is calculated with Formula (26). Also, a ninth ~~feature measure~~feature measurement, which represents the sum entropy, se, with respect to the co-occurrence matrix is calculated with Formula (27).

$$var = \sum_i \sum_j \{(i - \mu_x)^2 \cdot P_g(i, j)\} \qquad (23)$$

$$dfe = \sum_k \{P_{x-y}(k) \cdot \log|P_{x-y}(k)|\} \qquad (24)$$

$$cor = \sum_i \sum_j [\{i \cdot j \cdot P_g(i, j) - \mu_x \cdot \mu_y\} / (\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y)] \qquad (25)$$

42

$$idm = \sum_i \sum_j [P_g(i,j) / \{1 + (i-j)^2\}] \qquad (26)$$

$$se = -\sum_k [P_{x+y}(k) \cdot \log\{P_{x+y}(k)\}] \qquad (27)$$

wherein

$$\mu_x = \sum_i \{i \cdot P_x(i)\}, \qquad \mu_y = \sum_j \{j \cdot P_y(j)\}$$

$$P_{x-y}(k) = \sum_i \sum_j P_g(i,j), \qquad k = |i-j|$$

$$P_{x+y}(k) = \sum_i \sum_j P_g(i,j), \qquad k = i+j$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \sum_i (i - \mu_x)^2 \cdot P_x(i)$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = \sum_j (j - \mu_y)^2 \cdot P_y(j)$$

$P_x(i)$ represents the projection distribution along the j direction, i.e.,

$$P_x(i) = \sum_j P_g(i,j)$$

and $P_y(j)$ represents the projection distribution along the i direction, i.e.,

$$P_y(j) = \sum_i P_g(i,j)$$

In accordance with the thus obtained ~~feature measure~~feature measurements of the calculation object region, a Mahalanobis distance Dm1 from a pattern class (i=1), which represents a non-malignant pattern, and a Mahalanobis distance Dm2 from a pattern class (i=2), which represents a malignant pattern, are calculated with Formula (28) shown below.

$$Dmi = (\vec{x} - \vec{m}i)' \sum_i^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{m}i) \qquad (28)$$

wherein Σ_i represents the covariance matrix of the pattern class (pattern classification between the non-malignant pattern of i=1 and the malignant pattern of i=2) wi, i.e.,

43

$$\sum{}_i = (1 \,/\, Ni) \sum_{x \in wi} (\vec{x} - \vec{m}i)(\vec{x} - \vec{m}i)'$$

t represents the transposed vector (row vector), $\vec{x}$ represents the vector of the ~~feature measure~~feature measurement x, i.e.,

$$\vec{x} = (x1,\ x2,\ \ldots,\ xN)$$

Σ_i^{-1} represents the inverse matrix of Σ_i, and $\vec{m}i$ represents the mean value of the pattern class wi, i.e.,

$$\vec{m}i = (1 \,/\, Ni) \sum_{x \in wi} \vec{x}$$

The obtained ~~feature measure~~feature measurements correspond to x1 to xN described above and express an N-dimensional space with the form of (x1, x2, x3, ..., xN). The Mahalanobis distance between the pattern class of the calculation object region expressed on the N-dimensional pattern space and the pattern class of the non-malignant pattern is represented by Dm1. Also, the Mahalanobis distance between the pattern class of the calculation object region expressed on the N-dimensional pattern space and the pattern class of the malignant pattern is represented by Dm2.

Each of the pattern class of the non-malignant pattern and the pattern class of the malignant pattern represents the class of the pattern space, which has been set in accordance with the results of experiments carried out on a plurality of abnormal pattern candidates. Each pattern class ~~and~~ is defined by the vector $\vec{x}$ with respect to each of the non-malignant pattern and the malignant pattern. For example, the pattern class of the non-malignant pattern is represented by the pattern class

44

w1, which is formed with the mean value of the vector $\bar{x}$ with respect to the pattern regarded as being the non-malignant pattern. Also, the pattern class of the malignant pattern is represented by the pattern class w2, which is formed with the mean value of the vector $\bar{x}$ with respect to the pattern regarded as being the malignant pattern.

In cases where the calculation object region is the malignant pattern, the Mahalanobis distance with respect to the pattern class of the malignant pattern is apt to be short (i.e., Dm2 is apt to take a small value), and the Mahalanobis distance with respect to the pattern class of the non-malignant pattern is apt to exhibit a variation. Also, in cases where the calculation object region is the non-malignant pattern, the Mahalanobis distance with respect to the pattern class of the non-malignant pattern is apt to be short (i.e., Dm1 is apt to take a small value), and the Mahalanobis distance with respect to the pattern class of the malignant pattern is apt to exhibit a variation. Therefore, the likelihood ratio of the Mahalanobis distance, ~~which likelihood ratio~~ which is effective for discriminating the malignant pattern and the non-malignant pattern from each other in accordance with the tendency described above, is calculated for each of calculation object regions.

The likelihood ratio of the Mahalanobis distance is represented by Dm1/Dm2. The likelihood ratio represents the slope on a coordinate plane of Figure 13. Specifically, in cases where the likelihood ratio is high, it may be judged that there is a high possibility of the pattern being the malignant

45

pattern. Also, in cases where the likelihood ratio is low, it may be judged that there is a high possibility of the pattern being the non-malignant pattern. Therefore, for example, the threshold value may be set at 2. Also, a judgment may be made such that a pattern associated with the likelihood ratio of at least 2 is to be detected as the abnormal pattern candidate, and a pattern associated with the likelihood ratio lower than 2 is not to be detected as the abnormal pattern candidate.

The iris filtering processing, the morphological filtering processing, and the processing for calculating the likelihood ratio of the Mahalanobis distance are performed in the manner described above.

With the first abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method and system in accordance with the present invention, the ~~calculation is made~~calculation is performed ~~performed~~ to find the degree of certainty about malignancy, which ~~degree~~ represents the level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate~~, which has been~~ detected ~~with~~ by the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing. The ~~calculation is made~~calculation is performed ~~performed~~ in accordance with the index value representing the feature of the abnormal pattern candidate and in accordance with the correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, which ~~correlation~~ has been obtained from ~~the~~ clinical results. Also, the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate is

46

outputted and displayed together with the medical image and
the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern
candidate. Therefore, with the first abnormal pattern
candidate detection processing method and system in accordance
with the present invention, the specific information useful
for diagnosis is capable of being furnished to the ~~person~~operator,
who views the displayed medical image. Accordingly, the
capability of the outputted image serving as an effective tool
in, particularly, the efficient and accurate diagnosis of ~~an~~
~~illness is capable~~an illness, is capable of being enhanced even
further.

     With the first abnormal pattern candidate detection
processing method and system in accordance with the present
invention, wherein the index value is the index value utilized
for the detection of the abnormal pattern candidate, higher
significance with respect to the correlation between the index
value and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern
is capable of being expected than the cases where an index value
other than the index value utilized for the detection of the
abnormal pattern candidate is employed. Therefore, the
reliability of the calculated degree of certainty about
malignancy is capable of being enhanced.

     The first abnormal pattern candidate detection
processing method and system in accordance with the present
invention may be modified such that the information for
specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate and the
information representing the degree of certainty about

47

malignancy with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate ~~are~~
is a mark. T~~t~~he mark~~, which~~ is displayed at the position ~~for~~
~~the indication of~~to indicate the abnormal pattern candidate
on the medical image, such that the kind of the mark may be
altered in accordance with the degree of certainty about
malignancy. With the modification described above, both the
information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern
candidate and the information representing the degree of
certainty about malignancy with respect to the abnormal pattern
candidate are capable of being displayed ~~intensively~~by the
single mark. Therefore, the information for specifying the
detected abnormal pattern candidate and the information
representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with
respect to the abnormal pattern candidate are capable of being
recognized easily.

With the second abnormal pattern candidate detection
processing method and system in accordance with the present
invention, the medical image and the information for specifying
the detected abnormal pattern candidate are outputted and
displayed, and the information representing the degree of
certainty about malignancy with respect to an arbitrary image
region selected in the medical image is displayed in the vicinity
of the selected image region. Therefore, besides the detected
abnormal pattern candidate, the information representing the
degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the
arbitrary image region is capable of being displayed and utilized
for comparison. Accordingly, the capability of the outputted

image serving as an effective tool in, particularly, the efficient and accurate diagnosis of ~~an illness is capable~~ an illness, is capable of being enhanced even further.

With the first abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method and system in accordance with the present invention and the second abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method and system in accordance with the present invention, wherein the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy is the numerical value, recognition of ~~a~~ fine differences becomes possible. Therefore, ~~and~~ comparison between ~~the~~ a detected abnormal pattern candidate and ~~the~~ other candidates or a selected image region is capable of being made easily.

With the first abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method and system in accordance with the present invention and the second abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method and system in accordance with the present invention, ~~wherein~~ the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy ~~is~~ may be the warning message. In this case, ~~which~~ the warning message is altered in accordance with the degree of certainty about malignancy. Accordingly, the directly understandable information is capable of being given to the ~~person,~~ operator who views the displayed medical image. Therefore, the state of the abnormal pattern candidate is capable of being understood easily.

With the third abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method and system in accordance with the present

invention, the medical image and the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate are outputted and displayed, and the distribution image corresponding to the medical image, which ~~distribution image~~ represents the distribution of the degrees of certainty about malignancy, is displayed. Therefore, the state of distribution of the degrees of certainty about malignancy with respect to the entire pattern of the medical image is capable of being found. Accordingly, the width of the approach to diagnosis becomes broad, and the capability of the outputted image serving as an effective tool in, particularly, the efficient and accurate diagnosis of ~~an~~ ~~illness is capable~~an illness, is capable of being enhanced even further.

<div align="center">BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS</div>

Figure 1 is a block diagram showing a first embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in accordance with the present invention,

Figure 2A is an explanatory view showing an example of a mammogram,

Figure 2B is an explanatory view showing the degree of convergence of gradient vectors in a tumor pattern,

Figure 2C is an explanatory view showing the degree of convergence of gradient vectors in an elongated pattern, such as a blood vessel pattern or a ~~mammary~~mammary gland pattern,

Figure 2D is an explanatory view showing the degree of convergence of gradient vectors in an area at which two elongated patterns, such as ~~mammary~~mammary gland patterns,

<div align="center">50</div>

intersect each other,

Figure 3 is an explanatory view showing a mask, which has its center at a pixel of interest j and has a size of 5 pixels (along a column direction) × 5 pixels (along a row direction),

Figure 4 is an explanatory view showing an angle made between a pixel of interest and a gradient vector at a pixel j,

Figure 5 is an explanatory view showing the concept behind an iris filter, which is set such that a contour shape may change adaptively,

Figure 6A is a graph showing how dilation processing, which is one of fundamental operations with a morphological filter, is performed,

Figure 6B is a graph showing how erosion processing, which is one of fundamental operations with a morphological filter, is performed,

Figure 6C is a graph showing how opening processing, which is one of fundamental operations with a morphological filter, is performed,

Figure 6D is a graph showing how closing processing, which is one of fundamental operations with a morphological filter, is performed,

Figure 7 is an explanatory view showing four linear structure elements employed in a morphological filter,

Figure 8 is an explanatory view showing a virtual circle having an area equivalent to an area A of a candidate

51

region,

Figure 9 is an explanatory view showing how an iris filter edge (IFED) image is formed,

Figure 10 is an explanatory view showing an IFED image,

Figure 11 is an explanatory view showing how a co-occurrence matrix is formed in accordance with the IFED image,

Figure 12 is an explanatory view showing a co-occurrence matrix,

Figure 13 is an explanatory graph showing how a judgment ~~is made in accordance with~~is performed in accordance with a Mahalanobis distance,

Figure 14 is a graph showing a relationship between a likelihood ratio Y of a Mahalanobis distance and a proportion occupied by each of a malignant state, a benign state, and a normal state in an extracted candidate pattern, which relationship has been obtained from clinical results,

Figure 15 is a schematic view showing information outputted to a CRT display device in the first embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in accordance with the present invention,

Figure 16 is a block diagram showing a second embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in accordance with the present invention,

Figure 17 is a schematic view showing information outputted to a CRT display device in the second embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in accordance with the present invention,

Figure 18 is a block diagram showing a third embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in accordance with the present invention,

Figure 19 is a schematic view showing information outputted to a CRT display device in the third embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in accordance with the present invention,

Figure 20 is a graph showing relationship between a threshold value of the likelihood ratio of the Mahalanobis distance at the time of detection of an abnormal pattern candidate and a malignant pattern detection rate, which relationship has been obtained from clinical results, and

Figure 21 is a schematic view showing an example of outputting to a CRT display device in the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will hereinbelow be described in further detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Firstly, a first embodiment, which is an embodiment of the first abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in accordance with the present invention, will be described hereinbelow.

Figure 1 is a block diagram showing a first embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in accordance with the present invention. With reference to Figure 1, an abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system 100 receives an image signal representing a mammogram

(i.e., a medical image of the ~~mamma~~_breast_) P of a patient and
outputs an image signal representing the mammogram and other
kinds of information to external image displaying means (such
as a CRT display device). The abnormal pattern candidate

5   detection processing system 100 comprises abnormal pattern
candidate detecting means 10 for performing abnormal pattern
candidate detection processing on the received image signal
P, ~~which represents the mammogram, and~~ thereby detecting an
abnormal pattern candidate P1 embedded in the image P, which

10 is represented by the image signal P. (As an aid in facilitating
the explanation, an image and an image signal representing the
image are herein represented by the same reference letter.)
The abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system 100
also comprises malignancy certainty degree calculating means

15 20 for calculating a degree of certainty about malignancy D,
which ~~degree~~ represents a level of possibility of a pattern
being a malignant pattern, with respect to the abnormal pattern
candidate P1. The calculation of the degree of certainty about
malignancy D ~~is made in accordance with~~ _is performed in accordance_

20 _with_ an index value representing a feature of the abnormal pattern
candidate P1 and in accordance with a correlation between the
index value and _the_ possibility of a pattern being a malignant
pattern, which ~~correlation~~ has been obtained from clinical
results. The abnormal pattern candidate detection processing

25 system 100 further comprises image output means 30. As
information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern
candidate P1, the image output means 30 displays an arrow mark

54

at a position ~~for indication of~~<u>to indicate</u> the abnormal pattern candidate P1 in the image P. Also, the image output means 30 displays the calculated degree of certainty about malignancy D at a position in the vicinity of the abnormal pattern candidate P1.

The abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 stores an algorithm for abnormal pattern candidate detection processing utilizing an iris filter, wherein an image area, which is associated with a high degree of convergence of image density gradient vectors, is detected as a temporary candidate for an abnormal pattern (a tumor pattern). The abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 also stores an algorithm for abnormal pattern candidate detection processing utilizing a morphological filter, wherein an image area, at which the image density changes in a range spatially narrower than a multi-structure element, is detected as a temporary candidate for an abnormal pattern (a microcalcification pattern). The abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 detects the temporary candidates for the abnormal patterns by use of the corresponding algorithms. Also, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 stores an algorithm for calculating a Mahalanobis distance, which reflects <u>the </u>similarity of an image pattern with respect to a malignant pattern or a benign pattern, in accordance with a plurality of ~~feature measure~~<u>feature measurement</u>s, which represent features of a certain image region. With respect to the detected temporary candidate, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10

calculates a likelihood ratio Y of the aforesaid Mahalanobis distance as one of index values. The abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 ~~finally~~ ultimately judges that a temporary candidate, which is associated with the likelihood ratio Y higher than a threshold value T2, is the abnormal pattern candidate P1 to be detected.

The malignancy certainty degree calculating means 20 calculates the degree of certainty about malignancy D with respect to the detected abnormal pattern candidate P1 in accordance with the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance with respect to the detected abnormal pattern candidate P1, and also in accordance with the correlation between the likelihood ratio Y and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, which ~~correlation~~ has been obtained from the clinical results. In this embodiment, the relationship described below is employed as the correlation between the likelihood ratio Y and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern~~, which correlation has been obtained from the clinical results, the relationship described below is employed~~. Specifically, the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance of each pattern is calculated with respect to each of a plurality of cases of diseases. Also, it is actually confirmed with pathological examinations, and the like, whether the state of the pattern associated with each value of the likelihood ratio Y is a malignant state, a benign state, or a normal state. In this manner, as illustrated in Figure 14, the relationship between the value of the likelihood ratio Y

of the Mahalanobis distance and the proportion associated with each value of the likelihood ratio Y, which ~~proportion~~ is occupied by each of the malignant state, the benign state, and the normal state, is obtained. The thus obtained relationship is employed as the correlation between the likelihood ratio Y and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, which ~~correlation~~ has been obtained from the clinical results. Also, in this embodiment, the degree of certainty about malignancy D is calculated as the proportion associated with the value of the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance with respect to the calculation object region subjected to the calculation, which ~~proportion~~ is occupied by the malignant state. Specifically, as illustrated in Figure 14, in cases where the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance of the calculation object region is 1.7, the proportion associated with the likelihood ratio Y of 1.7, which ~~proportion~~ is occupied by the malignant state, is 70%. Therefore, in such cases, the degree of certainty about malignancy D may be taken as being 70 (%).

How the first embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system ~~in accordance with~~ of the present invention operates will be described hereinbelow.

Firstly, the image signal P representing the mammogram is ~~fed~~ output from an external image forming modality, such as a computed tomography (CT) scanner or a computed radiography (CR) apparatus, into the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system 100~~, which is the first embodiment of the~~

abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in accordance with the present invention. The abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 performs the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing on the received image signal P. The abnormal pattern candidate detection processing is performed in accordance with the aforesaid abnormal pattern candidate detection processing algorithms (i.e., the algorithm for the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing utilizing the iris filter and the algorithm for the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing utilizing the morphological filter). In this manner, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 calculates index values (such as the degree of convergence of gradient vectors, the output value I of the iris filter, and the density of the microcalcification pattern candidates) K with respect to each of areas and regions in the mammogram. Also, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 compares each of the index values K with a predetermined threshold value T, which corresponds to each of the index values K. In cases where each of the index values K is larger than the corresponding threshold value T, the pattern of the region associated with the index value K is taken as the temporary candidate. Further, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 performs discrimination processing on the temporary candidate and calculates the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance as one of an index values with respect to each of the temporary candidates. A temporary candidate, which is associated with the a likelihood

ratio Y higher than the predetermined threshold value T2, is extracted as the final abnormal pattern candidate P1. The abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 ~~feed~~outputs information, which represents the position of the extracted abnormal pattern candidate P1, into the image output means 30.

The malignancy certainty degree calculating means 20 calculates the degree of certainty about malignancy D with respect to the extracted abnormal pattern candidate P1 in accordance with the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance, which ~~likelihood ratio~~ is one of the index values and has been utilized for the detection of the extracted abnormal pattern candidate P1. The degree of certainty about malignance D is also calculated, ~~and~~ in accordance with the correlation between the likelihood ratio Y and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, which ~~correlation~~ has been obtained from the clinical results. In cases where a plurality of abnormal pattern candidates P1, P1, ... have been detected, a plurality of degrees of certainty about malignancy D, D, ... corresponding to the abnormal pattern candidates P1, P1, ... are calculated. The malignancy certainty degree calculating means 20 ~~feed~~outputs the information, which represents the calculated degree of certainty about malignancy D, into the image output means 30.

The image output means 30, into which the information representing the calculated degree of certainty about malignancy D is thus ~~fed~~output, has already received the image signal P and the information, which represents the position

of the detected abnormal pattern candidate P1. As illustrated
in Figure 15, in accordance with the received image signal P,
the received information representing the position of the
detected abnormal pattern candidate P1, and the received
information representing the calculated degree of certainty
about malignancy D, the image output means 30 displays the arrow
mark, which indicates the abnormal pattern candidate P1 in the
image P, on the display screen. Also, the image output means
30 displays the degree of certainty about malignancy D at a
position in the vicinity of the arrow mark on the display screen.

In Figure 15, mammograms P and P' of a set of the
right and left ~~mamma~~breastes are displayed simultaneously such
that the mammograms P and P' stand back to back with each other.
However, the image layout is not limited to the layout described
above. For example, the mammograms P and P' of a set of the
right and left ~~mamma~~breastes may be displayed alternately.

Also, besides the arrow mark indicating the abnormal
pattern candidate P1, the mark for specifying the abnormal
pattern candidate P1 may be a closed curve or a rectangular
frame, which surrounds the abnormal pattern candidate P1, or
a number displayed in the vicinity of the abnormal pattern
candidate P1. Further, as the information representing the
degree of certainty about malignancy D, the kind of the mark
may be altered in accordance with the degree of certainty about
malignancy D. For example, the color, the thickness of the
line, the number of the lines, the figure of the number, or
the like, may be altered in accordance with the degree of

60

certainty about malignancy D.

As described above, with the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system 100, which is the first embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system ~~in accordance with~~of the present invention, the malignancy certainty degree calculating means 20 ~~makes~~ performs the calculation for finding the degree of certainty about malignancy D, which ~~degree~~ represents the level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate P1~~, which has been~~ detected ~~with~~ by the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing. The ~~calculation is made~~calculation is performed~~-performed~~ in accordance with the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance, which ~~likelihood ratio~~ is one of the index values and concerns the judgment as to whether the candidate is to be ~~or is not to be~~ detected as the abnormal pattern candidate P1 in the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing. The calculation is also performed~~, and~~ in accordance with the correlation between the likelihood ratio Y and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, which ~~correlation~~ has been obtained from the clinical results. Also, the image output means 30 outputs and displays the information, which represents the calculated degree of certainty about malignancy D with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate P1, together with the image P and the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate P1. Therefore, with the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system 100, the specific

information useful for diagnosis is capable of being furnished
to the ~~person,~~ operator who views the displayed medical image.
Accordingly, the capability of the outputted image to ~~serving~~
serve as an effective tool in, particularly, the efficient and
accurate diagnosis of ~~an illness is capable~~ an illness, is capable
of being enhanced.

A second embodiment, which is an embodiment of the
second abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system
~~in accordance with~~ of the present invention, will be described
hereinbelow.

Figure 16 is a block diagram showing a second
embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection
processing system in accordance with the present invention.
With reference to Figure 16, an abnormal pattern candidate
detection processing system 200 comprises abnormal pattern
candidate detecting means 210 for performing the abnormal
pattern candidate detection processing on the received image
signal P, which represents the mammogram, and thereby detecting
the abnormal pattern candidate P1 embedded in the image P~~, which~~
~~is represented by the image signal P~~. The abnormal pattern
candidate detection processing system 200 also comprises region
selecting means 215 for selecting an arbitrary region in the
image P. The abnormal pattern candidate detection processing
system 200 further comprises malignancy certainty degree
calculating means 220 for calculating the degree of certainty
about malignancy D, which ~~degree~~ represents a level of
possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect

to the pattern within a selected region P3. The calculation
of the degree of certainty about malignancy D is ~~made~~ <u>performed</u>
in accordance with an index value representing a feature of
the pattern within the selected region P3<u>,</u> and <u>also</u> in accordance
with the correlation between the index value and the possibility
of a pattern being a malignant pattern, which ~~correlation~~ has
been obtained from ~~the~~ clinical results. The abnormal pattern
candidate detection processing system 200 further comprises
image output means 230. The image output means 230 displays
an arrow mark at a position ~~for indication of~~<u>to indicate</u> the
detected abnormal pattern candidate P1 in the image P. Also,
the image output means 230 displays the calculated degree of
certainty about malignancy D at a position in the vicinity of
the pattern within the selected region P3.

How the second embodiment of the abnormal pattern
candidate detection processing system ~~in accordance with~~<u>of</u> the
present invention operates will be described hereinbelow.

Firstly, the image signal P representing the
mammogram is ~~fed~~<u>output</u> from an external image forming modality,
such as a computed tomography (CT) scanner or a computed
radiography (CR) apparatus, into the abnormal pattern candidate
detecting means 210 of the abnormal pattern candidate detection
processing system 200~~, which is the second embodiment of the~~
~~abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in~~
~~accordance with the present invention~~. In the same manner as
that for the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 in
the first embodiment described above, the abnormal pattern

candidate detecting means 210 performs the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing on the received image signal P. The abnormal pattern candidate detection processing is performed in accordance with the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing algorithms described above. In this manner, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 210 extracts the abnormal pattern candidate P1. However, at this time, besides the calculation of the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance with respect to the temporary candidate, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 210 also ~~makes~~ performs the calculation of the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance with respect to every area and every region in the image P regardless of whether the area and the region are ~~or are not~~ the temporary candidates. The abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 210 stores the information representing the thus calculated likelihood ratios Y, Y, ... of the Mahalanobis distances. For example, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 210 calculates an index value K with respect to a predetermined region in the image P, which ~~predetermined region~~ has been set for each ~~of~~ pixels in the image P. The thus calculated index value K is taken as the index value K corresponding to each of the pixels in the image P. Also, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 210 calculates the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance, which ~~likelihood ratio~~ acts as an index value, from the index value K. The thus calculated likelihood ratio Y is taken as the likelihood ratio Y corresponding to each of the pixels in

the image P. The abnormal pattern candidate detecting means
210 stores the information representing the calculated
likelihood ratios Y, Y, ... Also, the abnormal pattern
candidate detecting means 210 ~~feed~~outputs the information,
which represents the position of the extracted abnormal pattern
candidate P1, into the image output means 230.

When an arbitrary region in the image P is selected
with the region selecting means 215, the region selecting means
215 ~~feed~~outputs the information, which represents the position
of the selected region P3, into the malignancy certainty degree
calculating means 220.

In accordance with the information representing the
position of the selected region P3, the malignancy certainty
degree calculating means 220 reads the information representing
the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance, which
~~likelihood ratio~~ acts as the index value and corresponds to
the selected region P3, from the abnormal pattern candidate
detecting means 210. Also, the malignancy certainty degree
calculating means 220 calculates the degree of certainty about
malignancy D with respect to the selected region P3 in accordance
with the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance, which
~~likelihood ratio~~ corresponds to the selected region P3, and
in accordance with the correlation between the likelihood ratio
Y and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern,
which ~~correlation~~ has been obtained from the clinical results.
The malignancy certainty degree calculating means 220
~~feed~~outputs the information, which represents the position of

the selected region P3, and the information, which represents the calculated degree of certainty about malignancy D, into the image output means 230. At this time, ~~as the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance, which likelihood ratio corresponds to the selected region P3, for example,~~ the mean value or the maximum value of the values of the likelihood ratios Y, Y, ... of the Mahalanobis distances, which ~~likelihood ratio~~ values correspond to all of the pixels lying within the selected region P3, may be employed <u>as the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance, which corresponds to the selected region P3</u>.

As illustrated in Figure 17, in accordance with the received image signal P, the received information representing the position of the detected abnormal pattern candidate P1, the received information representing the position of the selected region P3, and the received information representing the calculated degree of certainty about malignancy D with respect to the selected region P3, the image output means 230 displays the arrow mark, which indicates the abnormal pattern candidate P1 in the image P, on the display screen. Also, the image output means 230 displays the degree of certainty about malignancy D, which ~~degree~~ corresponds to the selected region P3, at a position in the vicinity of the selected region P3 on the display screen.

As described above, with the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system 200, which is the second embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection

processing system ~~in accordance with~~ of the present invention,
the image output means 230 outputs and displays the image P
and the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern
candidate P1. Also, the image output means 230 outputs and
displays the information, which represents the degree of
certainty about malignancy D with respect to the selected region
P3, at the position in the vicinity of the selected region P3
in the image P. Therefore, besides the detected abnormal
pattern candidate, the information representing the degree of
certainty about malignancy with respect to an arbitrary image
region is capable of being displayed and utilized for comparison.
Accordingly, the capability of the outputted image serving as
an effective tool in, particularly, the efficient and accurate
diagnosis of ~~an illness is capable~~ an illness, is capable of
being enhanced even further.

A third embodiment, which is an embodiment of the
third abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system
~~in accordance with~~ of the present invention, will be described
hereinbelow.

Figure 18 is a block diagram showing a third embodiment
of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system
~~in accordance with~~ of the present invention. With reference
to Figure 18, an abnormal pattern candidate detection processing
system 300 comprises abnormal pattern candidate detecting means
310 for performing the abnormal pattern candidate detection
processing on the received image signal P, which represents
the mammogram, and thereby detecting the abnormal pattern

candidate P1 embedded in the image P~~, which is represented by~~ ~~the image signal P~~. The abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system 300 also comprises malignancy certainty degree calculating means 320 for calculating the degree of certainty about malignancy D with respect to a predetermined region in the medical image, ~~which predetermined region~~which has been set for each of the pixels in the image P, as the degree of certainty about malignancy D corresponding to each of the pixels in the image P. The calculation of the degree of certainty about malignancy D corresponding to each of the pixels in the image P is ~~made~~performed in accordance with an index value representing a feature of a pattern embedded in the predetermined region and in accordance with the correlation between the index value and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, ~~which correlation~~which has been obtained from clinical results. The abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system 300 further comprises distribution image signal forming means 325 for forming a distribution image signal PD representing a distribution image PD, which represents a distribution of the degrees of certainty about malignancy D, D, ... in the image P, in accordance with the thus calculated degrees of certainty about malignancy D, D, ..., each of ~~which degree~~which~~s~~ corresponds to one of the pixels. The abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system 300 still further comprises image output means 330. The image output means 330 displays the image P and an arrow mark at a position ~~for indication~~ ~~of~~to indicate the detected abnormal pattern candidate P1 in

68

the image P. Also, the image output means 330 displays the distribution image PD, which represents the distribution of the degrees of certainty about malignancy D, D, ... in the image P.

How the third embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system ~~in accordance with~~of the present invention operates will be described hereinbelow.

Firstly, the image signal P representing the mammogram is ~~fed~~output from an external image forming modality, such as a computed tomography (CT) scanner or a computed radiography (CR) apparatus, into the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 310 of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system 300~~, which is the third embodiment of the~~ ~~abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in~~ ~~accordance with the present invention~~. In the same manner as that for the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 10 in the first embodiment described above, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 310 performs the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing on the received image signal P. The abnormal pattern candidate detection processing is performed in accordance with the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing algorithms described above. In this manner, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 310 extracts the abnormal pattern candidate P1. However, at this time, the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 310 calculates the index value K with respect to the predetermined region in the image P, ~~which predetermined region~~which has been

69

set for each of pixels in the image P. The thus calculated
index value K is taken as the index value K corresponding to
each of the pixels in the image P. Also, the abnormal pattern
candidate detecting means 310 calculates the likelihood ratio
Y of the Mahalanobis distance, ~~which likelihood ratio~~<u>which</u> acts
as an index value, from the index value K. The thus calculated
likelihood ratio Y is taken as the likelihood ratio Y
corresponding to each of the pixels in the image P. The abnormal
pattern candidate detecting means 310 stores the information
representing the calculated likelihood ratios Y, Y, ... Also,
the abnormal pattern candidate detecting means 310 ~~feed~~<u>output</u>s
the information, which represents the position of the extracted
abnormal pattern candidate P1, into the image output means 330.

The malignancy certainty degree calculating means
320 reads the information representing the likelihood ratio
Y of the Mahalanobis distance, ~~which likelihood ratio~~<u>which</u>
corresponds to each of the pixels in the image P, from the abnormal
pattern candidate detecting means 310. Also, the malignancy
certainty degree calculating means 320 calculates the degree
of certainty about malignancy D with respect to each of the
predetermined regions in the image P in accordance with the
likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance, ~~which likelihood~~
~~ratio~~<u>which</u> corresponds to each of the pixels in the image P,
and in accordance with the correlation between the likelihood
ratio Y and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern,
~~which correlation~~<u>which</u> has been obtained from the clinical
results. The thus calculated degree of certainty about

malignancy D with respect to each predetermined region in the image P is taken as the degree of certainty about malignancy D corresponding to each of the pixels in the image P, which ~~each pixel~~ corresponds to the predetermined region.

The distribution image signal forming means 325 forms the distribution image signal PD, which corresponds to the image P and represents the distribution image PD reflecting the degrees of certainty about malignancy, in accordance with the degrees of certainty about malignancy D, D, ..., each of which corresponds to one of the pixels in the image P. The distribution image signal forming means 325 ~~feed~~ outputs the thus formed distribution image signal PD into the image output means 330.

As illustrated in Figure 19, in accordance with the received image signal P, the received information representing the position of the detected abnormal pattern candidate P1, and the received distribution image signal PD representing the distribution image PD reflecting the degrees of certainty about malignancy, the image output means 330 displays the arrow mark, which indicates the abnormal pattern candidate P1 in the image P, on the display screen. Also, the image output means 330 displays the distribution image PD, which corresponds to the image P and reflects the degrees of certainty about malignancy. The distribution image PD may be displayed by being superposed upon the image P and, for example, in a semi-transparent form. Alternatively, the image P and the distribution image PD may be displayed alternately on the display screen.

As described above, with the abnormal pattern

candidate detection processing system 300, which is the third embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system ~~in accordance with~~of the present invention, the image output means 330 outputs and displays the image P and the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate P1. Also, the image output means 330 displays the distribution image PD, which corresponds to the image P and reflects the degrees of certainty about malignancy. Therefore, the state of distribution of the degrees of certainty about malignancy with respect to the entire pattern of the image P is capable of being found. Accordingly, the width of the approach to diagnosis becomes broad, and the capability of the outputted image serving as an effective tool in, particularly, the efficient and accurate diagnosis of ~~an illness is capable~~an illness, is capable of being enhanced even further.

The aforesaid first embodiment of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in accordance with the present invention may be modified such that the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy D is displayed only when an instruction ~~for the displaying of~~to display the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy D is given by the operator from a mouse device, or the like. With the modification described above, the viewing of the image area corresponding to the position ~~for the displaying of~~for displaying the degree of certainty about malignancy D is not obstructed, and the degree of certainty about malignancy D is capable of being confirmed when necessary.

The aforesaid first and second embodiments of the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system in accordance with the present invention may be modified such that, as a different kind of the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy D, a warning message, which is altered in accordance with the degree of certainty about malignancy D, may be displayed. For example, in cases where the degree of certainty about malignancy D is comparatively high, a warning message representing "HIGH MALIGNANCY" may be displayed at a position in the vicinity of the abnormal pattern candidate P1. Alternatively, in such cases, a warning message representing "THERE IS A HIGHLY MALIGNANT PATTERN" may be displayed at a position spaced from the abnormal pattern candidate P1. In cases where the degree of certainty about malignancy D is comparatively low, a message representing "LOW MALIGNANCY" may be displayed at a position in the vicinity of the abnormal pattern candidate P1. Alternatively, in such cases, a message representing "THERE IS NOT A HIGHLY MALIGNANT PATTERN" may be displayed at a position spaced from the abnormal pattern candidate P1.

Also, as illustrated in Figure 20, ~~as the correlation between the index value and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, which correlation has been obtained from the clinical results,~~ the relationship between the likelihood ratio Y of the Mahalanobis distance and the malignant pattern detection rate (i.e., the proportion of the number of the malignant patterns, which are capable of being detected with

the value of the likelihood ratio Y being taken as a threshold value, with respect to the total number of the malignant patterns) may be employed as the correlation between the index value and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, which has been obtained from the clinical results. In such cases, the degree of certainty about malignancy may be calculated ~~with~~ by the formula shown below.

Degree of certainty about malignancy

= 100 (%) - (proportion of number of malignant patterns associated with likelihood ratio)

Further, the image inputted into the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system is not limited to the mammogram and may be one of various images, such as a stomach X-ray image, which are to be subjected to the detection of the abnormal pattern candidate.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A ~~calculation is made~~calculation is performed to find a degree of certainty about malignancy, ~~which degree~~which represents a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to an abnormal pattern candidate having been detected in accordance with a medical image signal representing a medical image. The ~~calculation is made~~calculation is performed in accordance with an index value representing a feature of the abnormal pattern candidate and in accordance with a correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, ~~which correlation~~which has been obtained from clinical results. Information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate is outputted together with the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate.